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MONDAY

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

MR. A. H. EVERETT'S SPEECH,
AT THE MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL, ON SUN-
DAY EVENING, NOV. 8.

I rise, Mr Chairman, with more than usual diffidence to address through you, this large and most respectable assembly, in support of the resolutions which have just been offered. For obvious reasons, which will occur to you, I should have much preferred the attitude of a listener and a silent voter. But I feel myself impelledly called on to say a few words in self defence. For two or three weeks past my political conduct and character have been attacked in certain newspapers with extraordinary acrimony. In some of the recent debates in the House of Representatives, I found myself pointedly denounced by members with whom I have often had the pleasure on other occasions of concurring in opinion, and in this very hall, two or three days ago, at a meeting similar in character to this, a gentleman, whom I have hitherto been happy to consider as a political and personal friend, alluded to me in terms which seem to require some notice. It cannot, I think, be deemed inappropriate to say a few words in reply, in the place where the attack has been most publicly made. I am aware of the extreme delicacy of the topic, but I am compelled by the violence of others, to throw myself upon the indulgence of my fellow citizens. I will be as brief as possible, and will afterwards add a few observations more directly upon the subject before the meeting.

Before I say anything upon the justice of these attacks, permit me, however, Mr Chairman, to remark by way of preface, that I would not wish to be regarded as particularly sensitive to the unscrupulous form in which they are made. I am well aware of the licence that belongs to the period of the annual election,—our political saturnalia; and have no objection to taking my share of the abuse, which at that time is poured from one quarter or another, upon all who are in any manner, however humble, concerned in the contest. Indeed, Mr Chairman, such of us as have the misfortune to be candidates, have, perhaps, good reason to be grateful that we meet with nothing worse than hard words. Some years ago, when I was in England, I recollect being present at an election at Westminster, when one of the candidates, a gallant officer in the navy, was pelted like a man in the pillory, and hurt so much, that he was compelled to keep house for several days. My friends of the daily press, who do not appear to want the will to do mischief, have not yet resorted to arguments of this solidity. As to mere hard words, I cannot say that they greatly affect me. As the fishwoman said of the eels she was flaying alive, I am used to them. I have had more or less of this sort of abuse for twenty years past, and I do not perceive that I have lost flesh upon it. I must say, however, Mr Chairman, as the occasion presents itself, that the tone of the articles to which I allude, resembles much more that of a fishwoman, than that of gentlemen, who even in the midst of political differences, know how to respect themselves and others.

But to come more nearly to the merits of the case. The statements which have been made respecting me, are as incorrect in the particulars, as they are unjust in the spirit and substance. I hold in my hand the *Atlas* of Monday last, in which I am singled out by name, as the subject of about three columns of gross invective, including charges of selfishness, treachery, corruption, treachery, venality, and I know not how many more high crimes and misdemeanors. The whole indictment, Mr Chairman, as far as it has any appearance of support, rests upon two or three short statements of facts, the correctness of which, I will briefly examine. The first is as follows:

"Mr Alexander H. Everett introduced a vote, (meaning probably made a motion) into the House at the present session, striking at the whole Banking system, intended to prostrate at a blow, the entire system of State Banks.

Such is the statement; now sir, how stands the fact? The fact is, Mr Chairman, that Mr Alexander H. Everett made no motion, whatever, good or bad, either at the late or any former session of the legislature, upon the subject of banks. So much for the correctness of the *Atlas*. At the winter session of the present legislature, I supported the report of the committee on banks, and banking, which recommended that no more banks should be chartered. This report was adopted by a great majority. On that occasion I made a few remarks, which have since been printed, and from which, the public are able to judge whether my views of this subject, are as incorrect as they are here reported to be. In the committee of revisions, I made a motion, tending not to subvert the banking business, that is, the business of lending money, but to withdraw from banks the privilege which they now enjoy, of issuing paper money, and to place them in this respect, on the same footing with other corporations and individuals. This is probably the motion alluded to by the *Atlas*. Whether, living, as we do, under a constitution which declares that no men, or body of men shall enjoy any exclusive privileges, this proposition was so very heretical as the *Atlas* is pleased to represent it, I will not at present inquire; suffice it to say, that whether heretical or not, was merely thrown out in the Committee, and was never moved in the Legislature.

So much for the correctness of one statement. I proceed to examine another: "Mr Everett sustained throughout the session the measures of Mr Rantoul and Mr Robinson." How stands the fact in regard to this? The fact is, Mr Chairman, that as far as my recollection extends, I have not, either at the for-

mer or present session of the legislature supported any motion made by Mr Robinson, or more than one of any importance made by Mr Rantoul. The two principal measures of the latter gentleman, the abolition of corporations and of capital punishment, I actively opposed. The measure on which I supported him, was the abolition of the bar rules. This was moved by him as a sort of compromise. It was so considered by the House, and was accepted by a majority of more than three to one, the vote having stood, if I recollect rightly, 180 to 56. I was one of that majority, and I was not one of those members to the number, I believe of not less than sixty or seventy, who the very next day, in the language of Lord Castlereagh, turned their backs upon themselves, and marched right up to the negative of the same proposition which they had voted for before.

In contradicting the statement, that I supported through the session, the measures of Mr Robinson and Mr Rantoul, I wish to be distinctly understood, Mr Chairman, as intending no disparagement or disrespect to either of those gentlemen. My feeling towards both, is of a friendly, I may almost say grateful character. I found in both, as members of the House, a sympathy and concurrence in the support of liberal measures, in whatever quarter they might have originated, which I often regretted not to find in professed political friends. I thought them much better entitled, by the principles they professed, and the measures they supported, to the name of whigs, than some of those who claimed it as a party appellation. I contradict the statement simply because it gives a false view of my political course. It represents me, for an invidious purpose, as following the lead of certain individuals, when in fact I have always acted according to my own independent judgment upon the merits of every question that came before the House.

So much however, for the correctness of these two statements, and I remark, Mr Chairman, that these are the only two attempts to specify facts in support of the vague charges of corruption and treachery, that are made against me in this paper. I proceed to another assertion of a different character.

"It was directly charged upon Mr Everett in the House on Friday afternoon by Mr Clifford, the able and spirited whig Representative from New Bedford, that no reasonable or reasoning man could suppose for a moment that he had adopted his recent course from any other than corrupt motives."

Now, it so happens, Mr Chairman, that Mr Clifford of New Bedford, is a gentleman with whom I have the pleasure of being in habits of the most friendly intercourse. Of the new relations into which I have been brought by the seat which I have had the honor to occupy in the General Court, I hardly recollect any one more agreeable to me, than that which I have formed with him. Any remark of the kind here imputed to him is as utterly foreign to the feeling habitually prevalent between us as it is to truth and justice. The morning after these paragraphs appeared, when I went to the House of Representatives, the first person whom I accosted was Mr Clifford, who was writing at the table, and who informed me, with expressions of surprise and disgust at the language imputed to him, that he was at that moment writing a letter to the editor of the *Atlas*, for the purpose of disavowing it. Now, sir, if there be any thing in which a generous mind takes more delight than in all others, it is in repairing an injury. If the writers in the *Atlas* had possessed a spark of good feeling, or the least regard for common honesty, they would have hastened to withdraw the offensive language, and to make the *amende honorable* to me. What was their course?

The following day they published a sort of lame apology for their misrepresentations as far as Mr Clifford was concerned, and in regard to me they took the occasion to pour out a new flood of malignity and falsehood.

Before I leave this paper, I will briefly allude to one more point which is of too private character to enlarge upon.

"Mr Edward Everett and Mr Alexander H. Everett have no community of political feeling, and on all national subjects they are as far as the poles asunder. There has been no political communication, as far as we can learn, between them for a year or two."

Sir, if the polluted souls who dabble in the filth of this scurrilous journal, could for a moment form a conception of the sacredness and beauty of the relations of private life, they would have shrunk from the thought of interfering for mere momentary political effect, with a friendship like that which has always existed between my brother and me. I will not condescend to examine or enlarge upon the base insinuation that there is a misunderstanding between us. I content myself with giving it a direct and flat denial. Hardly a week, I might almost say a day, has passed, since my return from Europe, in which there has not been some communication, either personal or in writing, between us, on political and all other subjects in which we have a common interest.

So much, Mr Chairman, for the correctness in the particulars of the charges that have been made against me: and here I might with safety rest my defence, leaving it to my opponents, if they think proper, to re-state the accusation in a form in which it might have at least the appearance of plausibility. But, Sir, I am not disposed to rest here. I go farther, and waving all exceptions to the form in which these charges are made, to the gross errors in fact which are mixed up with them, to the malignant tone in which they are urged, I prefer to come directly to the merits of the case. What then appears to be the real difficulty?

The substantial charge which is concealed under this cloud of calumny,—the foundation in fact, if there be any, for this tissue of malignant representations, is, as far as I can understand it, Mr Chairman—that I have taken the liberal side on several questions that have successively come before the House of Representatives.

MONDAY

This, Mr Chairman, seems to be the head and front of my offending, and to this charge, thus reduced to its proper shape, I with perfect cheerfulness plead guilty. It is strictly true, that on several important questions that have successively come before the Legislature in this and the preceding years, since I have been a member, I have taken the popular side. It is not true, however, Sir, as I have already said, that in taking this course I have supported the measures of Mr Robinson, Mr Rantoul, or Mr Any-body-else. No, Sir, I have supported such measures as tended, in my opinion, to secure the rights and promote the welfare of the people, without regard to the quarter in which they were moved. I supported the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. Was this one of the measures of Mr Robinson or of Mr Rantoul? No, Sir, it was ably supported by both those gentlemen, but it was considered as peculiarly in charge of my friend Mr Blake, whose generous, persevering and successful exertions in support of it, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the friends of humanity. I supported the freedom of Warren Bridge. This is another of my offences. But was this one of the measures of Messrs Robinson and Rantoul? Sir, it was ably supported by both those gentlemen, but the persons who took the lead in it were Mr Thompson of Charlestown, and Mr Keyes of Concord, both members of the Whig Central Committee. I supported the suspension of any further augmentation of banking capital, and in the Committee of Revision I was in favor of withdrawing from the Banks the privilege which they now enjoy of issuing paper money. Were these the measures of Messrs Robinson and Rantoul? Sir, the former was recommended at two successive sessions by the Committee on Banks and Banking, and passed, at both by large majorities. The other I moved myself in the Committee of Revision, of which Mr Robinson was not a member, and it did not obtain the vote of Mr Rantoul. I supported the motion to strike out the numerous exemptions from service in the militia, which have gradually brought the whole institution into disrepute. Was this the measure of Mr Rantoul or Mr Robinson? No, Sir, it was moved by my friend, Colonel Bigelow. Finally, I supported the motion for a reform in the mode of admission to the Bar. This measure was in fact moved by Mr Robinson, and presented in an amended form by Mr Rantoul. But was I to oppose a measure which I really approved, because it came from gentlemen with whom I have not generally acted upon the questions which of late years have divided political parties? I regret to say, Mr Chairman, that such appeared to me to be the moving consideration with a large number of members, who, as I have said before, after voting for the measure one day, voted against it the day after. They seemed to apprehend that by allowing the measure to pass, they should strengthen the political party of the gentlemen that moved it, and therefore, finally rejected it; although they had once shewn by their votes, that they believed it to be a good measure. Sir, these are not my principles of action. This is the very thing that my opponents falsely impute to me as a crime. Sir, I cannot support or reject a measure, nor can I support a measure one day and reject it the next, merely for political effect. If I believe a measure to be good, I vote for it; if I believe it to be bad, I vote against it, without inquiring in either case, who moved it, or what effect it will have on the mutual relations of political parties.

The course of certain members of the House respecting this matter reminded me, Mr Chairman, of an anecdote which I took the liberty of relating in the House and which, as it happens to be a short one, I will venture to repeat here. It describes a fact which is said to have occurred at one of the Greek assemblies of the people:—at Thebes, at Athens, or the Lord knows where? But, Sir, in one of the old cradles of liberty of former days not more celebrated now than old Faneuil Hall will be two thousand years hence,—a citizen who did not happen to be in the majority and was of course unpopular with those who were,—one of the Rantouls and Robinsons of that day and place, rose to make a motion. Another citizen of more weight, one of the leaders of the dominant political party, who sat near him, got a hint of what he was going to say before he had proceeded far, and said to him, clapping him on the shoulder at the time in a familiar way,—"Stop! Stop! my friend! that is too good a motion to come from you. Sit you down and I will make that motion myself."

Sir, a similar remark was made in almost the same words in reference to this very subject of the Bar Rules in the House of Representatives. Mr. Robinson originally moved the subject and accompanied his motion with some rather severe censures upon the character of the Bench and the Bar. Mr. Rantoul afterwards moved a reference to a committee. When after some debate the question was about to be taken upon this motion, a leading member of the legal profession and of the Whig party, rose and said that he hoped the motion would be voted down. He thought that the effect of adopting a motion, however good in itself, which had been brought before the House in such a manner, would be exceedingly bad. But, said he, if this motion is rejected, I pledge myself to renew it immediately after, and I hope that it will then pass by general consent!

And these, Mr Chairman, are the gentlemen who accuse me of looking to political effect. Sir, my real offence is exactly the reverse: it is that I have not looked to political effect: that I have supported measures which I believed to be good, even when they came from gentlemen with whom I have not been in the habit of acting on party questions:—in short, Sir, that I have steered an independent course. If this be a crime, Mr. Chairman, I can only say that it is one which I am not disposed to repeat or to reform. It was a remark of one of the ancients that he liked Plato very much, but that he liked the truth still more. Sir, I re-

spect our High and Mighty Lords of the Whig Nominating Convention: I bow to the majesty of the People. But if the Nominating Convention or my constituents wish for my services upon any other footing than that of an entirely independent course on my part, I can only regret that it is not in my power to offer them on such conditions. In or out of the General Court, I shall always do what I believe to be right, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

But, Mr Chairman, to the charge of taking the liberal side on various questions that have successively come before the General Court, since I have been a member of it, I have no hesitation, as I said before, in pleading guilty. If this be treason, let my opponents make the most of it: Attempts have been made, to fasten upon me, on this ground, the imputation of political inconsistency. Sir, those who make these attempts know that the imputation is false. They know that from my first entrance into political life, twenty years ago, up to the present time, I have constantly professed and acted upon the principles of the Democratic school of politics. Between the two great parties that have for half a century divided this country and all other parts of the civilized world, one aiming at Reform, Improvement, Liberty; the other at the preservation of existing institutions with all their abuses, I have never hesitated a moment. I glory in belonging to the party of Liberty,—to the party of the People. My first feeble efforts, made in the ardour of inexperienced youth, were in defence of the liberal principles involved in the questions at issue between this country and Great Britain, in the war of 1812. The labors of the riper years, which I spent abroad in the service of the country, were directed to the same end. Since my return from Europe, I have uniformly acted on the same principles; and as I am now too far advanced to expect any great accession of new light upon any subject, I have little doubt that I shall abide by this creed for the rest of my life.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that the charge of political inconsistency, which certain persons in and out of the General Court, have sought to fasten upon me, is without foundation. I go farther, sir. I retract the charge upon those who make it. I ask them how they reconcile it with their political faith and profession as Whigs, to oppose those measures which I am charged with inconsistency for supporting. Is not a Whig, as such an adherent of liberal principles of government? Is he not a partisan of Reform, of Improvement, of Liberty? Were the great and glorious English Whigs, of ancient and of modern times, the adherents of arbitrary power? Did Hampden fall in the cause of the Prerogative? Did Sidney bleed upon the scaffold a martyr to loyalty? Were the Burkes, the Broughams, the Foxes, the Macintoshes, apostles of Aristocracy? Is it the effort of the British Whigs of the present day, in the great struggle in which they are now engaged, to arrest the progress of political improvement and keep things exactly where they were five hundred years ago? Sir, these questions answer themselves in the negative. A Whig, as we all know, is or ought to be, as such, an adherent of liberal political principles, a friend of reform, an enemy of existing abuses. A Whig in this Commonwealth is bound as such to support the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt,—the reform of the bar rules, the freedom of the bridges,—the removal of monopolies, exemptions and exclusive privileges. But what has been the course of some of our professed Whigs during the present session of the Legislature? Sir, they opposed all these measures, even when they were moved by members of their own political connexion? They restored Imprisonment for Debt:—they fought like lions for the toll on Warren Bridge:—they resisted the reform of the Bar Rules:—they sustained the existing monopolies, exemptions and privileges:—but, Sir, what is the most amusing part of the affair, they now denounce me for taking the liberal side upon all these questions as—what, Mr. Chairman? You would naturally suppose as a Radical. This is the term which a person who was inclined to take an uncharitable view of the matter and knew how to preserve an appearance of consistency in his language, would probably use. No, Sir, they denounce me for having taken as they think too liberal course, not as a Radical, but as a Tory! Sir, it is literally true, that for taking a liberal,—if you please, an ultra-liberal course in these questions, gentlemen in and out of the General Court, who would be very much offended if they were not supposed to be well versed both in political science and in the use of language, have denounced me as a Tory!

Yes, Sir, in this very hall, on Friday evening last, a gentleman, whom I have been accustomed to consider as a political and personal friend, one upon whose name the merits of others have shed a two-fold glory!—his remarks are correctly reported—represented me under the character of the most *persuadable* Whig he ever knew, as having become a Tory.

Mr Chairman, this is really too ridiculous. That gentleman's father, who knew how to make the two ends of a sentence match, would never have uttered such a remark. So *persuadable* as that gentleman may think me, it will take more than his eloquence to persuade me, or the People, that the support of liberal measures, constitutes Toryism. But, Sir, if I am to establish my claim to the character of Whig, by opposing liberal measures, I must be content to remain a Tory after that gentleman's fashion, for the rest of my life. The Whig is represented as intimating that he had no wish to persuade me back into the Whig ranks—in other words, that he was glad to get rid of me. Sir, I admire the gentleman's candor, even more than his politeness: and if he is satisfied, I do not know that I have any great reason to complain. But, Sir, if he had any wish to remain politically associated with me, which it seems he has

not, I could point out to him an easier process than that of persuading me out of the support of liberal measures and principles. Let him act himself up to the name of Whig, which he assumes. Let him profess true Whig principles, and support true Whig measures: Let him join us in abolishing imprisonment for Debt, and giving freedom to Warren Bridge, and he will find me, Sir, without, the trouble of persuasion, acting in concert with him.

So much, Mr. Chairman, in the way of self-defence. I owe an apology to the meeting, for occupying their time with matters in some degree personal to myself: but my principal object in rising was, as I remarked, to repel the attacks that had been made upon me in several quarters. While I am up, I will add a few words upon the subject of the Resolu-

We are told by some that the Bridge Question is settled. Sir this is mere dust thrown into the eyes of the people for political effect. The question settled? Mr Chairman, the question is now for the first time referred to the decision of the People. The People are now to decide whether Boston and Charlestown will or will not give the bond required by the act. Is this a time for the friends of a free bridge to remit their exertions? The proprietors of Charles River Bridge will infallibly resist the proposition to give the bond. They are already filling the newspapers with communications to this effect. I heard one of them say myself that he would not give the bond if you would pay him half a million of dollars. Mr Dexter in his speech in the Senate sneered at the idea. Mr Chairman, the friends of the freedom of Warren Bridge will be obliged to carry this point as they have carried every other—by unweary labor and indomitable perseverance. The first device of the enemy has been to attempt to lay us asleep by telling us that the question is settled. Sir, they will find themselves mistaken. We are wide awake. We must carry this matter into all the elections. We must begin to-morrow by placing in the General Court, men who will meet the question there in a proper manner, if it should come there again. We must then take care that a proper spirit is infused into the City Government, where reform of all kinds is greatly wanted. We must hold public meetings to concentrate and express the sentiments of the people. In short, Mr Chairman, the question instead of being settled, is just in the state in which it requires the popular action, and Sir, permit me to add, it is a question far more important to the immediate practical welfare of this community, than the question who shall be the next President of the United States.

Again: How stands the matter of Imprisonment for Debt? The exploded and abolished law upon this subject has been by the pertinacity of the lawyers in the Legislature, partially revived. The Executive was prepared to negative the odious enactment, but the same influence which had effected its restoration was exercised with a violence which I have never seen equalled in the Legislature, to deprive the Lieutenant Governor of his undoubted constitutional right. Never, Mr. Chairman, have I witnessed such a scene as was exhibited on this occasion in the House of Representatives. In a former debate, a member had thrown out some rather disparaging remarks upon the character of the Judiciary and the Bar. They were immediately repelled with a burst of indignation from all quarters, and for the rest of the session we never heard the last of that matter. But Sir, when the lawyers themselves found it convenient to attack another branch of the government, the case was quite different. They would not even permit a reply. In both the debates on this subject, after the most violent speeches had been made,—speeches in which the Lieutenant Governor was compared to the worst tyrants and usurpers,—before any thing could be said in his defense, the previous question was called for and the debate was stopped. On one of these occasions, Mr Chairman, I attempted myself, as I had a perfect right to do, to introduce a few observations in defense of the Executive, under the form of remarks upon the propriety of putting the previous question. Before I could finish the first sentence I was interrupted by the member who had initiated the denunciation to which I was replying; and although I was undoubtedly in order,—although I insisted till I was ashamed to sustain me on the floor, and I found myself substantially silenced. Whether, after unexampled scenes, the Lieut. Governor would not have done better to negative the whole code, leaving the responsibility to rest where it ought, is with me a quite doubtful question. He has probably done what he thought to be his duty. It now remains for us to do what we know to be ours;—to place in the General Court Representatives who will purge the Statute Book of this barbarous law.

Go forward, then, friends of humanity and freedom, to the Polls! Open once more the prison doors, which a selfish and savage policy—can give it no better name—has again closed upon the unfortunate debtor! Restore him to his desolate home! to his agonized family! Destitute as he is, let him at least breath the free air of heaven! Let him at least enjoy the satisfaction of laboring for his wife and children!

The Amphitheatre.—A correspondent affuted the other day, to the moral obligation the opponents of this projected establishment pretended to be influenced by, but hinted at the same time that mercenary and other selfish considerations had *more* influence upon them than merely a Christian regard for the welfare of their fellow-men. Of the correctness of this insinuation, we leave others to decide. This tendency, however, of every too rigid system of morality, by which we mean, a system that condemns innocent pleasures, (for no system is too rigid which merely condemns all vice,) the tendency of all such systems is to make men more vicious in appearance, than they are in reality—to turn the whole country into a den of hypocrites. No natural propensity or passion can be actually subdued—but it may be directed into a virtuous or vicious channel, by a correct or incorrect education. If you deny men the enjoyment of innocent pleasures, which can be enjoyed only in public, they will compensate themselves by indulging in vicious pleasures, which may be enjoyed in private. No system is too severe in condemning vice, but it may be too strict in forbidding innocent amusements. No penance should be enjoined upon men, except as a punishment of offences.

A very daring outrage was committed on a young lady residing in the family of the Rev Jas. Driver, in Salem, on Tuesday last. About half-past 7 o'clock, in the evening, she stepped into a pump-room adjoining the kitchen, and while stooping forward to lift a pail of water, she was violently seized by the back of her neck and her head thrown back by another hand on her forehead. The ruffian instantly seized her throat, and thrust something into her mouth, which she describes to have been very large and cold. He then made dire efforts to choke her, by thrusting his hand upward under the chin, till she was near expiring.—Probably alarmed by two persons in the other part of the house, the villain fled, taking from her mouth what he had thrust into it. When found, she was in a state of great exhaustion. She is unable to say anything of the person, her situation being such that she could see only his eyes, which were quite large, forehead, and the visor of his cap, which was circular.

The Steam Boat Mail has been again taken from the Rail Road Cars, and is brought from Providence in a gig, generally from three to four hours behind the cars. We understand that the public are required to put up with this delay, in consequence of a disagreement between the individual who holds the contract for carrying the mail, and the agent or directors of the Rail Road. We think the matter should be fairly laid before the P. M. General, who, we have no doubt, will readily take such steps as will secure to this city what it has a fair right to demand, the transmission of the mail by the quickest conveyance. We do not know whether the Rail Road Directors are unreasonable in their demands, or whether the contractor is unwilling to pay a fair price—but we do know that there is something wrong somewhere, and that it ought to be remedied.

In classing the members of the next Congress, Mr Borden, of Bristol, has been set down as *doubtful*—a late number of the *Globe*, however, puts doubt out of the question, by stating, on the authority of Mr B. himself, that he is in favor of Mr Van Buren—so that we have one orthodox member from old Massachusetts, after all.

State Senate.—The Democratic candidates are *certainly* elected in Plymouth—so we have seventeen members elect, and the two vacancies in Essex *must* be filled with Democrats, which will increase our number to nineteen, leaving the Whigs only *two* majority.

It will require a good reisman to keep their team straight upon all questions, and if one bolts they are gone—up Salt Creek with the *Simpletons* of the *Atlas*.

The Transcript talks of “carrots”—none of your *vegetable* comparisons, Mr T.—they are “odorous,” and, moreover, a very ingrateful return for our sacrifice of truth to politeness, in saying *auburn* instead of *brick-lust*, when alluding to the luxuriant productions of thine own phiz. Go-to, man—we’ll none of your *Saxony* mixed.”

At the late election in Charlestown, the Democrats show a great gain—the Whig majority is much reduced, and we learn that the Democratic ticket for Representatives was within a very few votes of the Whigs. Abijah Goodridge, Joseph F. Boyd, Samuel Poor, and John Gregory, were upon the Democratic ticket, and received 500 votes each.

The D—l to pay.—The editor of the Pittsburgh Manufacturer complains that he has “a type setting apprentice who is the *very devil* for occasionally ruining any man’s *credit*,” and “as he has no fear of *hell* (it being a place with which he is familiar,) all we can say is of no avail, but we are almost determined to *batter his form with the sheep’s foot*, if he don’t mind his *P’s* and *Q’s* hereafter.”

The editor of the Bangor Advertiser offers a reward \$10 for the detection of the thieves who steal his papers from the doors of subscribers. He would be glad to give any man \$5 to take their paper a year.

A candidate for office, in Ohio, says that he lost his election because his opponent hired a fiddler to play to the people, which so gratified them, that they gave him all their votes. What a popular man Mr Ostielli would be in the West.

Judges Helt and Thompson, of New York, have decided, that damages to the inhabitants of Texas, to enable them to carry on the civil war with Mexico, does not amount to any offence against the act of Congress which relates to the punishment of crimes within the United States.

We understand, says the *Atlas*, that the incendiary had a *lot* of pocketbooks on Sunday noon last. We have the *incendiary* from good authority.

Remarkable Success.—Mr Brooks, the Foreign Correspondent of a Portland paper, has been *patted on the shoulder* by an Englishman who had *R. N.* marked on his trunk!!!

Mr. F. S. Hill, our quondam friend of the *Postscript*, has been very successful in gaining friends at the West. The Cincinnati Republican of the 5th instant, thus notices his approaching benefit:—

“The attention of the public is invited to the theatrical bill of fare, prepared this evening, for the Benefit of Mr Frederick S. Hill. This young gentleman has but a short time among us; but *already* his excellencies as an actor, his high standing as a gentleman, and his reputation as a man of taste, genius and accomplishments, have been universally acknowledged. His last *golden* opinions from all sorts of people, and he really deserves, what he will *undoubtedly* receive on this occasion, an overflowing house, and the warmest plaudits of the numerous friends he has made during his residence in this city.”

We learn that Mr Hill has caused to be returned to Mr Smith, of the *Temperance*, the *Prize Cup*, awarded to him last year for a Poetical Address to the Firemen of Boston, in consequence of the language used by Mr S. in an advertisement now in the papers, offering a similar reward “to any past or present member of the Fire Department, ACTORS EXCEPTED,” for a second Address of the same character. The exception here expressed, Mr H. understands as the intimation of a regret that an “ACTOR” received the original Prize; and to guard against a second occurrence of the kind, the members of the histrioic profession are debarred from again entering the lists. This palpable reflection upon himself and his professional brethren, he has, we think, very justly and properly resented, and his numerous friends here, among whom are many Firemen, his associates for years, will undoubtedly feel gratified at the prompt and decided manner in which he has noticed the indecorous language of Mr Smith, and the literary ostracism of his professional brethren.

The Election.—We have the votes for Governor from 290 towns, in which Morton has 24,644—Everett, 37,769—Armstrong 1943. For Lieut. Governor, we have returns from 244 towns, which give Foster 27,117—Hall, 27,947—Scattering 417. Sixty-seven towns remain to be heard from, at least one half of which, it is believed, will give majorities for Foster. We still consider it doubtful whether Mr Hall is elected.

A partial Report from the *Atlas*’s Salt Water Expedition by one of its Whig explorers, the *Yeoman*’s (Concord) *Gazette*:—

“In this town,—bless us!! we were routed, horse, foot and dragons. We met the enemy, and—*we are theirs*. In one respect we, the Whigs, merit the thanks of the whole Country; we have made a most important discovery. We have at last discovered the fountain head of *Salt River*; and we can assure our readers, that this celebrated stream rises in a country of such unpleasant aspect that we hope after we have once left it, that we shall never see it again. The waters are extremely bitter to the taste;—ugh! we want no more. The voyage up was performed in an unprecedent short space of time, considering the vessel in which we sailed. As one of our opponents quaintly and yet eloquently stated it, ‘we were put into an iron tub, and with a crow-bar were paddled up the river.’”

“Rail at me abundantly, and that you may not break your custom, it do without wit.”

Loco Lansing tells a great many falsehoods about us, but we do not consider a detailed contradiction of his misrepresentations necessary.

John Keyes of Concord, by deserting his old Democratic friends, expected to be chosen a member of Congress—he cannot now even get elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives!

Great Curiosity.—Just added to the New England Museum, the editor of the *Boston Commercial Gazette*, in good condition and well *stuffed*.

A canal boat, intended to run nine or ten miles an hour, is daily expected at Alexandria (D. C.) from Glasgow.

Stone Masons are wanted at Charleston, S. C. The improvements going on in that city require many additional workmen.

An Anti-Slavery meeting was broken up at Bloomingfield, Maine, week before last. No force was used, but the “unruly member,” was suffered to run not.

The Lecture before the Lyceum last Wednesday evening by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett was the best to which we have ever listened in Gloucester. Without flourish or pretence, it was a beautiful performance. The profound silence of a very numerous audience showed the gratification with which it was heard. Mr Everett’s talents as a writer, particularly upon political subjects, cannot but command the respect of his opponents as well as his numerous friends.”

Last year A. H. Everett received the highest vote in the city of Boston—5551. His opinions were then known to be liberal on many important questions. Since that time what has he done? Voted against imprisonment for debt, for the free bridge, and against condemning the Lieut. Governor for doing his duty, for those acts of independence he has been proscribed, as all others have been who will not bow the knee to *Card. John Q. Adams*, *Samuel T. Armstrong*, and *A. H. Everett* are three striking examples of the inexorable rigor with which whiggery, properly called *tyrants* enforce passive obedience. How long will the people execute the mandates of the Boston aristocracy, and allow themselves to be made the instruments to punish every man who shall dare to be honest, just, and democratic.—*Glou. Dem.*

Aquatic—Two boat races took place at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill, on Thursday morning. Thousands of spectators were present, including many of the fair daughters of our sister city. In the principal race, seven boats strove for the victory, which was well contested, and the prize was won by the Cleopatra, as will be seen by the following table. The distance rowed was $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles:—1. Cleopatra—time 20m, taking boat prize. 2. Falcon—time 20m 30s, taking silver pectoral. 3. Sylph—time 21m, taking silver goblet. 4. Eagle—time 21m 30s. 5. Metamora—time 21m 45s. 6. Aurora—time 21m 47s. 7. Imp—time 22m. But two minutes expiring between the arrival of the Cleopatra and the Imp. The Blue Devil was

over having been delivered.

A Predicament.—One evening when the British House of Commons was about to adjourn, John Wilkes sprang upon his feet, and in “great agony” requested permission to deliver himself a speech—for said he,

“I have sent a copy to the *Public Advertiser*, and how ridiculous I should appear, if it were published without having been delivered.

Good Advice.—In one of the squire courts of New York, a blacksmith, who had the gift of stammering to petition, was called into court, as witness between two journeymen of his in a law-suit, the amount in question being about seventy-five cents. The judge, after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed:—“I *tell*—told the *fo-o-o-o-s* to *s-s-s-settle*; I *s-s-s* and the *e-e-constable* would *t-t-take* their *e-e-constable* the *l-l-l-laws* their *s-s-s-sarts*, and if they get into your Honor’s court you’d *s-s-s-skin’em*.”

Phrenology.—The *Bullido Star* enunciates the fraternity against Mr Thomas S. in a lecture on *Phrenology*, upon whose head the bump of *unpunctiliousness* is strongly developed.

POLICE COURT.

Store-Breaking.—William M’Neiss was charged with breaking and entering the store of James Fullerton, in the night time. A watchman Amasa C. Pierce was going his rounds, in South Market street, he heard a jingling like the breaking of a pane of glass, and suspecting that some burglar was at work near at hand, he, in company with another watchman, moved round softly till they descended M’Neiss half way into a window, which he had raised. Before they discovered him, he had removed a couple of marking irons and other articles, the value of \$13.50. M’Neiss has been once in the State Prison for breaking into Mr Fullerton’s store before;—and since his discharge he has been heard to threaten vengeance against him. Committed in default of bonds to the amount of \$2,000.

On Friday night, three men, named *Michael O’Gorman*, *John Riley*, and *James Dorrin* entered the grocery of Mr McCauley, in Devonshire street, and called for liquor, but being considerably intoxicated at the time, he very properly refused to sell, them any. They resented this refusal, and becoming exceedingly noisy, McCauley was obliged to drive them out of his store by main force, and in so doing gave O’Gorman a severe blow in the eye. After they were ejected, the drunken trio assailed the windows with bricks, and did not desist till they severely wounded a woman in the store, with a brick. They were then lodged in the watch house, and afterwards conveyed to jail. Sentence—for the assault on the woman, fined \$3.33, each, and costs; and for breaking the windows, fined \$4.00 each, and costs—with the condition, if fines not paid, of three months in the house of correction, for each offence.

John Hendricks had been splicing the main-brace, during which operation he lost his reckoning, and was entirely ignorant of the proper course to steer to reach Friend street. A Citizen happened to pass by, and upon being called, as to the bearings of his port by Hendricks, underook to pilot him round. At first John was extremely grateful to the citizen for his courtesy, and professed not to be able to find words to repay him with; but all of a sudden, he became suspicious, that his pilot was going to run him ashore among the breakers, and without giving any signal of his intentions, up fast and knocked him down.—Fined \$1.00 and costs.

Kiah Somes was brought up for stealing a fowling-piece from the store of Mr Curtis, in Dock Square, on Friday afternoon, and pleaded guilty. The robbery was contrived between Somes, and two other young men, one of whom was named Francis Dodge. The three went into the store and two of them engaged the attention of the clerks, while Somes walked off with the gun, and after depositing it in a safe place returned to the store. Notice of the theft was communicated to Mr Curtis’s clerks, by a neighbor, who saw Somes carry off the gun; and Constable Clapp, being sent for, Dodge disclosed to him the whole arrangement. Mr Curtis, however, did not proceed against either of the accessories. Somes was fined \$5.00 and costs—\$8.31—and discharged upon condition that together with Dodge, he should immediately leave the City, for Newcastle, Me., where he belongs—the Captain of an Eastern Coaster becoming guarantee for their transportation.

A modern Bottle Conjurer.—A French paper tells a strange story of the feats of a historioman, who chose a strange way of preserving the annals of his times. He invested large sums of money in wine bottles, which he filled, not with generous wine, but with dry historical records. Fourteen thousand bottles were examined with six thousand copies of an abridgement of the records of history, these bottles are to be deposited in deep cavities in the icy caverns of Greenland, in the hope that though a partial destruction of the globe might ensue, yet these records might survive the wreck, and enlighten future ages. The story comes from a French paper. We do not vouch for its correctness.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Committee cannot therefore disguise their apprehension, that unless those who have not already afforded all reasonable aid to this important undertaking now come forward and give it their efficient support, no alternative remains, but either to abandon the project altogether, or take measures to authorize and induce the City to subscribe to the stock in its corporate capacity.

The Committee have not the disposition, nor do they feel it by their duty to urge the matter further; but are ready to receive such subscriptions of their fellow-citizens as shall be voluntarily offered.

GEORGE BOND,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. MILLS,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The General Committee who have charge of the subscriptions to the stock of the Western Rail Road, have, in conjunction with the Ward Committee, been indefatigable in their labors to effect the object of their appointment.

Considering the state of the money market and the consequent depression of stocks of all descriptions, they have met with considerable difficulty.

The number of shares subscribed is 11,200, which exceeds the number which was supposed to have been wanting to complete the 20,000 authorized by the act of the Legislature.

There yet however remains a deficiency of 1800 shares—a number too large to be made up by those who have expressed an intention to subscribe, but have as yet been prevented from doing so by various causes.

The Committee cannot therefore disguise their apprehension, that unless those who have not already afforded all reasonable aid to this important undertaking now come forward and give it their efficient support, no alternative remains, but either to abandon the project altogether, or take measures to authorize and induce the City to subscribe to the stock in its corporate capacity.

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WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Ward Committee, and all persons holding subscription books to the stock of the Western Railroad, are requested to send the same to No 11 Kirby street, this morning.

And, also, to meet at the Room of the Worcester Railroad, on Wednesday Evening, at 7 o’clock. A full attendance is desirable.

J. A. BOLLES, *Secy.*

MT & W.

15 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK IN THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The General Committee, and all others interested in this great public work, are requested to meet at the Old Common Council Room, Court square, on Friday Evening next, at 7 o’clock, to determine whether any, and if any, what measures shall be adopted to complete the subscription to said stock.

GEO. BOND,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. MILLS,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—The store of the subscribers was feloniously entered on the night of the 14th instant, and the following goods stolen therefrom, viz.—4 or

5 ps and several parts ps of black hair seating, of 13, 16, 17, and 18 ins wide—1 ps of 22 years extra finest mixed casimere—1 ps of 10 yrs of a very strong quality—some Panama hats marked F A—a pair fawn colored gloves, &c &c.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thieves—also a suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the goods, or any part thereof.

BALLARD & PRINCE.

16 *equipt*

3 PRESS AND TYPES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale at low price, his printing apparatus in Middleborough—a good Wells press, tons of brevier, long primer, pic, and job type, and all necessary materials for newspaper printing.

BENJAMIN DREW, Jr.

17 *LAW*

5 NOTICIOSO DE AMBOS MUNDOS.—A Spanish Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, &c, &c.

The first number of this publication will appear on the first day of January next.

Persons desirous to subscribe are respectfully requested to apply to J. GRANJA, No 49 Liberty st, where a specimen number may be had.

To be sold at public auction, on the 24th instant—
The splendid new fast sailing A. ship WILLIAM GODDARD, Esq., master, will sail for the West Indies—freight, which will be taken at reasonable rates, or passage, having a good and extensive accommodation, ready to the master on board, at Union wharf, or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shipments are requested to send receipts with their goods.

N. B. Goods forwarded to this vessel to the subscriber, will be shipped free of commission.

1st 10/12

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.—
The superior, fast sailing coppered Brig SAGAMORE, Daniel Knight, master, having been detained on account of the weather, will receive freight at Union wharf to-morrow, and will have full wind after a few more cabin or steerage passengers can be handsomely accommodated—for which, or freight, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

A cow will be put on board to supply the passengers with milk.

Steam taken immediately on arrival at the Palice.

1st 12

FOR HAVANA.—
With immediate despatch—
The fast sailing coppered Brig WHIG, Captain Rogers, will meet with despatch for the above port—
For terms of freight, apply to THAWING & PERIN, India wharf—
or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Advances on property shipped by this vessel will be made if required.

1st 12

FOR MOBILE.—
The fast sailing coppered A. Brig PARIS, Captain Symons, is now loading, and will sail on Tuesday, 1st inst, for the above port—for freight or passage, having handsome accommodations in cabin and steerage, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shipments are requested to send receipts with their goods.

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FOR SAVANNAH.—
The superior fast sailing coppered ship ARGO, J. K. Farley, is loading at Commercial wharf, and will be positively loaded on Saturday next—for freight, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

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SHIP WANTED.—
A first rate coppered S. I. P. is wanted to take a freight to N. Orleans, and have immediate despatch.

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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—
The packet Brig ROMA, E. Davis, Master, will sail on Saturday next, 14th inst—for freight or passage, apply to the master on board, south side of Central wharf, or to JOSHUA WHITNEY & Co., 43 south side Central wharf.

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FOR SAVANNAH.—
The regular packet brig SET ISLAND, M. S. S. A. Clark, master, to sail on Saturday, 15th instant—for freight or passage, apply to said master on board, south side Central wharf, or to JOSHUA WHITNEY & Co., 43 south side Central wharf.

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Also—a Store and Victualling Cellar, opposite the Warren Hotel, Merrimack street, Apply E. B. SMITH, or to G. H. MARDEN, Broker, near the same.

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PARTNER WANTED.—A young man, now established in the wholesale and retail Drapery business, in a business part of the city, is desirous of obtaining a partner, who has a large and commodious Store, and has also an extensive country acquaintance; the best reference will be given and also required. Further information may be obtained by addressing a line to Box No 1322, Post Office, with ten signature, stating the time and place where an interview may be had.

1st 12

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—
THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.—
We hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested according to law is \$300,000.

that they continue to insure on Marine risks, against the perils of the SEA—and on Hulls and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

JOHN R. SIMPSON, President.

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary.

1st 12

PRESSMAN WANTED.—
A FIRST RATE PRESSMAN wanted immediately to take charge of a Tailoring Establishment—Inquire at this office.

1st 12

PRINTED BUENOS AIRES WOOL.—
The 1st quality, cleaned—waranteed equal to any in the United States.
Also—10,000 lbs. 2d quality good.
Also—2,000 lbs. 3d do. do.
For sale by J. DORR CLAPP, No 64 Broad st.

Manufacturers are invited to examine the above, which is cleaned by a new process, and believed to be of a very superior description.

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A SUPERIOR TURNING LATHE.—Furnished with drivers and every apparatus suitable to a lathe of this description, for sale at No 94 Washington st.

Also—a box machine for making boxes for hooks and eyes—
impure as above.

1st 12

GREEN RIDES.—3000 Green Hides for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by L. S. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15 South Market st.

1st 12

TEENING FOILS.—A piece of the above of good quality, with brass guards, just opened, for sale by the single pair or dozen, at the Music Saloon and Lou Lou Importing Warehouse, 36 Cornhill, formerly market street.

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